(b) and (c) CGHS beneficiaries were allowed to take treatment in 24 private hospitals recognised under CGHS Delhi as per dept. of Health's O.M. dated 18.9.96. One of the 24 hospitals was St. Stephen Hospital, Delhi. In November, 2000, tenders were called for fresh recognition of private hospitals under CGHS, Delhi on the basis of which 55 private hospitals/diagnostic centres were recognised vide of Dept. of Health's O.M. dated 7.9.2001. the said O.M. dated 7.9.2001 superseded the earlier O.M. dated 18.9.96.

St. Stephen hospital, Delhi had not applied in response to the advertisement issued by CGHS in November, 2000, and was therefore, not considered for recognition under CGHS, Delhi.

(d) there is no inconvenience to the CGHS beneficiaries of the area since there are Govt, hospitals and private hospitals recognised under CGHS Delhi in that area.

(e) Recognition of Private hospitals under CGHS is an ongoing process and therefore, as and when St. Stephen Hospitals, Delhi applies for recognition under CGHS, Delhi its application would be duly considered.

Maternal and infant mortality rate in Andhra Pradesh

1200. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the blocks in Andhra Pradesh where Maternal and infant mortality rate is quite high;

(b) if so, the details thereof; district-wise; and

(c) the remedial measures Government have taken to bring down maternal and infant mortality rate in such areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The Sample registration Scheme of Registrar General of India provides information on Infant Mortality Rate & Maternal Mortality Rate at the State level only. However, based on poor social indicators like female literacy and economic status, the State Govt, have identified the backward districts, these are Adilabad, Mahaboobnagar, Srikakularm, Vizianagaram and Cuddapah.

(c) the following activities have been taken up by the Govt, of Andhra Pradesh to reduce infant and maternal mortality rate:—

1. Under Reproductive & Child health Programme, a specific project has been sanctioned and implemented in Mahaboobnagar district for local capacity enhancement to provide maternal & child health care services to reduce Infant Mortality Rate & Maternal Mortality Rate.
2. Round the Clock PHCs: 450 PHCs are designated as Round the clock Women Health Centres where services are being provided for deliveries by positioning staff in 3 shifts. Gynaecologist and Paediatician services are provided weekly once to these PHCs. these facilities have led to increase of the institutional deliveries.
3. Sukhibha Scheme: The main objective of this scheme is to improve the percentage of institutional delivery from the present level of 59% to 80%. Under this scheme women below poverty line are being paid Rs. 300/-, if they have their delivery in any Government hospital.
4. Arogya Raksha (Health Insurance Scheme): the objective of this scheme is to provide health insurance to the sterlization acceptor and his/her 2 children for a period of 5 years from the date of sterilization, the benfit of health insurance is to an extent of Rs. 20,000/- over a period of 5 years @ Rs. 4,000/- per year.
5. National maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS): the objective of this scheme is to improve the nutrition status of pregnant women, which contributes for reduction of maternal mortality. Under this scheme pregnant women below poverty line is paid during 7th/ 8th month of pregnance to enable her to have nutritive food.
6. Referral Services for maternal & Child Care: These are being strengthened in Referral Institutions.

In addition, financial assistant is also provided to Non-Governmental Organizations such as Vijaya voluntary Organization, Mahaboobnagar to undertake Dai Training programme for improving access to health services.

Haemophilia Disorder

1201. PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to WHO 80 per cent of the people above the age of 18 suffering from Haemophilia disorder run the risk of contracting AIDS;